DARDIK, F.G.

Some aspects of the epidemiology and prevention of Botkin's disease in the Virgin Territory. Zdrav. Kazakh. 22 no.8: 58-60 '62 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Kazakhskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir. - kand. med. nauk. K.A. Kostina). Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. Kh.Zh.Zhumatov.

DARDIK, N.

Continous mesh reinforcement of high-strength wire. Na stroi. Ros. no.6:27-29 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Direktor Moskovskogo zavoda zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy No.6 Glavmospromstroymaterialov.
(Moscow--Concrete reinforcement)

DARDIK N.B.

CHUDNOVSKIY, D.M.; DARDIK, N.B.

Problems of economy in the manufacture of precast reinforced concrete building elements. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 28 no.10:9-14 O '54. (Precast concrete construction) (MLRA 7:11)

DARDIK N.E., inzhener.

On the operation of equipment for producing reinforced concrete products. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 1 no.12:18-23 D '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Zavod zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy no.6 Glavmoszhelezobetona.
(Reinforced concrete)

DARDIK, N.B

Technology and equipment of the new precast reinforced concrete plant. Stroi.mat. 2 no.12:11-15 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Direktor Moskovskogo zavoda zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy No.6.
(Moscow--Concrete plants)

DARDIK, N.B.

New reinforced-concrete element plant. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 30 no.11:14-18 N '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Direktor 6-go zavoda zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsiy Glavnozhelezobetona.

(Moscow--Concrete plants) (Precast concrete)

DARDIK, N.B.

DARDIK, N.B., red.

[Reinforced concrete structural element. plant no.6] Zavod zhelezo-betonnykh konstruktsii no.6. Moskva, 1957. 1 v. (unpaged) (MIRA 11:3)

1. Moscow (Province). Ispolnitel'nyy komitet. Glavmosszhelezobeton. (Moscow--Reinforced concrete)

DARDIK, N.; BARBARASH, I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOV, V., inzh.; SOROKER, B., doktor tekhn.nauk.

Pneumatic loading on conveyers. Stroi.mat. 3 no.7:23-24 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Direktor Moskovskogo zavoda zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy No. 6. (Loading and unloading) (Conveying machinery)

DARDIK, N.B., inzh.

Assembly-line and conveyor technique in producing reinforced concrete structural elements and its efficiency. Bet. i zhel. -bet. no.8:304-314 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Moscow--Concrete plants)

Dadik, N.B.

AUTHOR: Sokolov, V.A., Engineer. SOV/97/58/2/9/16

TITLE: The Function of Anchoring Shields during Casting of Products from Stiff Concrete Mixes. (Rol'prigruzochnykh shchitov v formovke izdeliy iz zhestkikh betonnykh smesey).

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1958 Nr 2, pp 71-72.

ABSTRACT: This shield provides an anchoring base for an inflatable rubber pillow which, by means of expansion, forces down the top of the steel form in which the concrete product is thereby consolidated. This method is preferable to that of vibration inasmuch as the process is far quicker, the consolidation more effective and the strength of the concrete product much higher. Figure 1 shows a plan of the consolidation using the above-mentioned devices, and Figure 2 illustrates the consolidation of the concrete carried out in the same way during casting of whole floor slabs. The VNIIZhelezobeton together with factory Nr 6 of Glavmoszhelezobeton carried out tests on the degree of consolidation using various loads and the above-described devices,

Card 1/2

SOV/97/58/2/9/16

The Function of Anchoring Shields during Casting of Products from Stiff Concrete Mixes.

as defined by N.B. Dardik in an article entitled "Construction and Anchoring Devices and the principle on which they operate", published in "Concrete and Reinforced Concrete, 1957, Nr 8. The Laboratories for silica and light concrete products of the Institute of Building Technology of the Academy of Building and Architecture of USSR established that the optimal weight during casting of light concrete products should be 50-75G/cm^2. In the factory Nr 4 of Glavmoszhelezobeton, tests were carried out using loading of 100G/cm^2, but for this loading the concrete mix must be much harder. It was found that loading of 200G/cm^2 was quite effective. The use of these implements for consolidation speeds up the casting time, increases the strength of the concrete product and reduces the likelihood of cracks in whole concrete products. There are two figures.

1. Concrete--Casting 2. Rubber--Applications 3. Concrete--Preparation 4. Concrete--Physical properties

Card 2/2

SOV/97-58-7-4/10

AUTHORS: Khaydukov, G. K. (Cand. Mech.Sc.)
Dardik, N. B. (Engineer).

TITLE: Pre-Stressed Reinforced Concrete Thin Floor Panels, Their Manufacture on Conveyor Belt by Method of Interrupted Moulding in Dies. (Predvaritel'no naprya-zhennyye tonkostennyye paneli perekrytiy i ikh izgoto-vleniye na konveyere sposobom preryvistogo prokata v matritsakh).

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1958, Nr.7. pp. 259 - 263. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The described thin panels of the size of the whole room were designed by the Institute for Concrete and Reinforced Concrete ASiA,SSSR (Institut betona i zhelezobetona ASiA,SSSR), SAKB APU of Mosgorispolkom and Factory No.6 of Glavmoszhelezobeton (see Fig.1 and 2). The reinforce-ment is of high tensile steel 30 KhG2S. Fig.3 illustrates methods of calculation of pre-stressed reinforced box slab. Theoretical analysis of this type of slab was described by G. K. Khaydukov in the article "Assembly of Pre-Stressed Reinforced Concrete Constructions Manu-Factured by Means of Dies" published in Gosstroyizdat, 1953. Tests proved that panels the size of the whole room could be manufactured much more economically than

Card 1/4

Pre-Stressed Reinforced Concrete Thin Floor Panels, Their Manufacture on Conveyor Belt by Method of Interrupted Moulding in Dies.

other types of floor constructions. The constructional height of the slab is 15 cm (Fig.4). Analysis of planning large panel blocks of flats carried out by No.2 Institute of the Ministry of Building of RSFSR (Institut No.2 ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR) showed that 4 standardised sizes of "box" slabs are required (Fig.5). Adaptation of conveyor installations of the factory No.6 for the manufacture of the above-mentioned slabs was carried out by M. N. Vakhomskiy, S. S. Davydov, N. B. Dardik, K. N. Kartashov, S. P. Mayorov, A. V. Pochkin, D. M. Rachevskiy, I. P. Stepanov, G. K. Khaydukov and V. A. Shevchenko. The Laboratory NIIMosstroy and the Institute for Concrete and Reinforced Concrete (Institut betona i zhelezobetona) carried out investigations on the best method of curing concrete, and it was found that the time required was four hours. The process of winding of the steel wires is divided into two parts. The winding machine is of the type ENIMS. Pre-stressed reinforcement of the bottom, and especially of the top flange consists of steel Mk. 30KhG2S. Tensioning is carried out by electrically generated heat (see Fig.6A and 6B);

the reinforcement is heated up to 300°C. This method of tensioning is also used in Factories No.6 and 12 of the Glavmoszhelezobeton. Fig.7 illustrates technical processes of casting thin ribbed panels by method of interrupted moulding in dies using vibrator. After completion of 4-hour steam curing in hermetically sealed chambers the concrete strength is 200kg/cm^2. An interesting construction of die was produced by the Factory No.6 of the Institute for Concrete and Reinforced Concrete (Fig.8). There is not yet a satisfactory apparatus for dosing of concrete mix required for thin slabs. The maximum aggregate is 15 mm, and the binding (adhesive) value should be 400 - 450 kg/m^3. A mix having these properties will also have good casting properties (40-60 seconds). Calculations show that adaptation of conveyor for the production of thin ribbed panels PNV 59-32 by method of interrupted moulding requires only half of the thickness of concrete and half of the quantity of reinforcement in comparison with hollow pre-stressed reinforced concrete slabs NU 59-20. The yearly output could reach 700,000 m^2 of panels. It was advocated to

SOV/97-58-7-4/10

Pre-Stressed Reinforced Concrete Thin Floor Panels, Their Manufacture on Conveyor Belt by Method of Interrupted Moulding in Dies.

commence production of a single floor slab covering room area of 24 - 26 m^2. There are 8 Figures.

1. Reinforced Concrete--Applications 2. Construction materials--Design 3. Belt conveyors--Performance 4. Construction materials--Analysis

Card 4/4

POLUBOTKO, M.; DARDIK, N.; KUZNETSOV, V., instructor,; NYDELAND, I., insh.

Electrothermal stressing of reinforcements. Stroitel' no. 8:4-6 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela upravleniya Permstroy (for Polubotko). 2. Direktor zavoda No. 6, Glavmosshelezobetona, Moskva (for Dardik). 3. Institut Orgstroy, Moskva (for Kuznetsov, Nydeland).
(Prestressed concrete)

DARDIK, N., inzh.

Ripper for frozen bulk materials. Stroitel' no.10:29 O '58.
(MIRA 11:11)
(Building materials--Cold weather conditions)

KALININ, V.V., arkhitektor; DARDIK, N.B.; AKUTIN, M.S.

Experimental plastic house with a reinforced concrete frame.
Gor. khoz. Mosk. 32 no.8:8-13 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Direktor zavoda No.6 Glavmosshelezobetona (for Dardik).
2. Direktor Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta plasticheskikh mass (for Akutin).
(Plastics) (Apartment houses)

DARDIK, N.B.

Production of precast prestressed reinforced concrete for mass housing construction. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 33 no.6:27-31 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Direktor zavoda No.6 Glavmospromstroymaterialov.
(Moscow--Precast concrete) (Moscow--Reinforced concrete)

DARDIK, Naum Borisovich; NIKOLAYEV, Yu.V., kand. tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red ; CHERKINSKAYA, R.L., red. izd-va; GLEZAROVA, I.L., red.izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Technology and organization of the manufacturing of prestressed concrete elements] Tekhnologiia i organizatsiia zavodskogo proizvodstva predvaritel'no napriazhennykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii; opyt Moskovskogo zavoda No.6. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 165 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Prestressed concrete construction)

DARDIK, V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Planning and development of Novokuybyshevsk and Volzhskiy. Na stroi. Ros. 3 no.1:39 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut teorii i istorii arkhitektury i stroitel'noy tekhniki Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Novokuybyshevsk--City planning) (Volzhskiy--City planning)

DARDIK, V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

New industrial centers of Russia; book reviews. Na stroi. Ros. 4 no.4:31 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut teorii i istorii arkhitektury i stroitel'noy tekhniki Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

(Salavat—City planning)
(Elektrostal'—City planning)

DARDIKER, I.A.

Woodscrew driver. Der.prom. 4 no.12:24 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Glavnyy inzhener kineshemskogo domostroitel'nogo kombinata Glavstandartdoma, Ministerstvo promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov SSSR.

(Screwdrivers)

DAADIKER, I.A.

DAADIKER, I.A., inzh.

Five-spindle machine for fastening wood screws. Der. prom. 7 no.1: 22 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Kineshemskiy kombinat standartnogo domostroyeniya.
(Woodworking machinery)

SKOROBOGAT'KO, M.K.; DARDIKER, S.S.

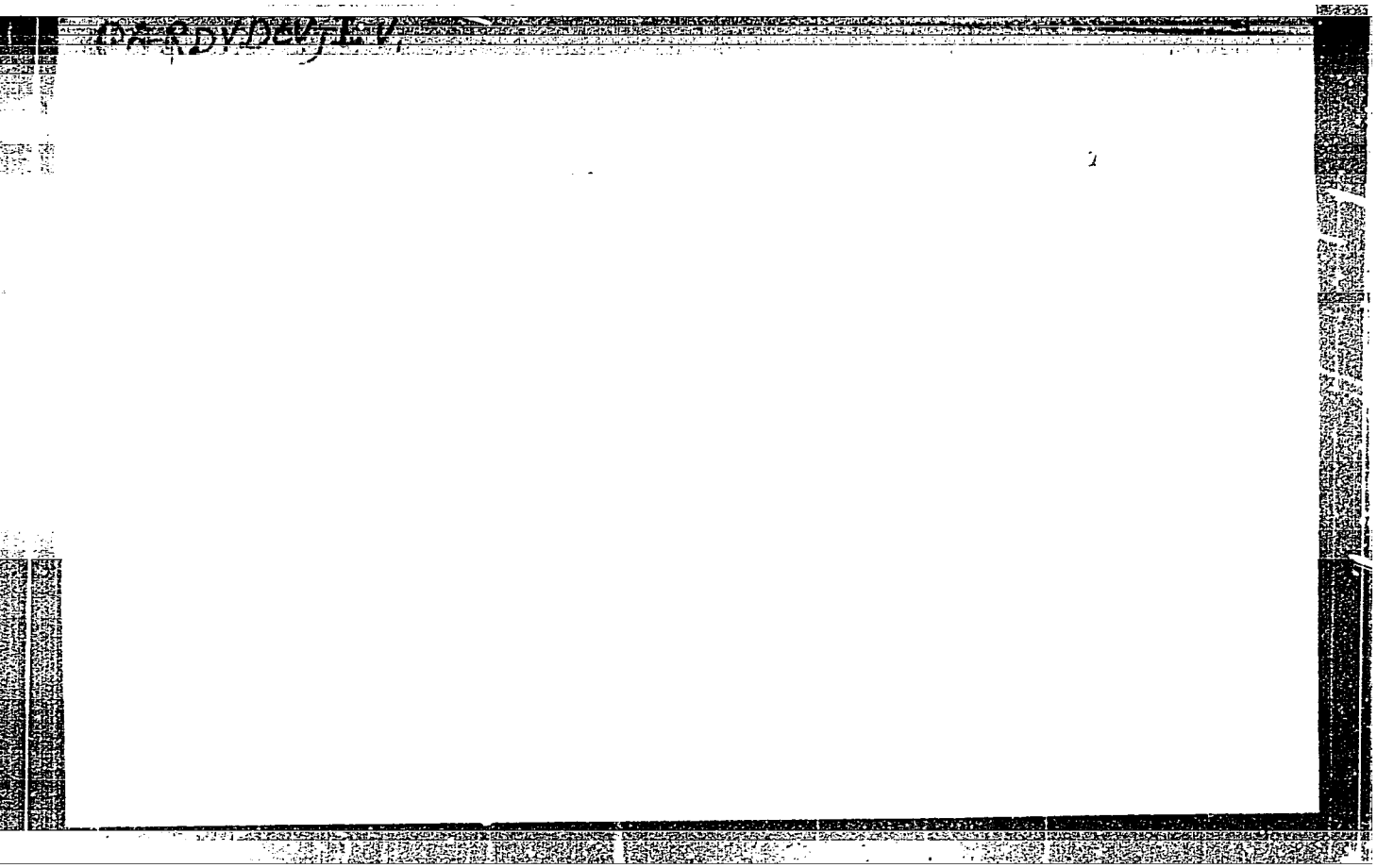
Leading laboratory technicians in the Ukraine. Veterinariia 41 no.3:6-8 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Respublikanskaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya Ukrainskoy SSR.

SANDEV, S.; CHOBANOV, D.; DARDJONOV, T. [Dardzhonov, T.]

Simplified chromatographic determination of steam-volatile fatty acids in rumen fluid. Doklady BAN 16 no.1:53-56 '63.

1. Stockbreeding Institute at the Agricultural Academy, Institute of Organic Chemistry at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Submitted by Academician D. Ivanoff [Ivanov, D.].



1. DARDYK, A. I.

2. USSR (600)

3. Local Anesthesia

4. Local anesthesia in stomatology.
Stomatologiia No. 4 - 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Acessions, Library of Congress, February, 1953. Unclassified.

ACCESSION NR: AR4033715 S/0081/64/000/003/S078/S078

SOURCE: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, Abs. 36450

AUTHOR: Andreyev, G. Ya.; Sherzhukov, G. Ye.; Shevchenko, V. Ya.; Dardyk, Ya. I.

TITLE: New technique and equipment design for the preparation of glass-reinforced plastic pipe by a continuous method

CITED SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Khar'kovsk. gorn. in-t, v. 12, 1962, 126-136

TOPIC TAGS: pipe manufacture, plastic pipe, glass reinforced pipe, glass reinforced plastic pipe

ABSTRACT: The essence of the new technique is that layers of longitudinal and transverse-glass fibers, impregnated with a binder during the process, are placed on a small length in the shaping zone of a pitch mandrel. To effect longitudinal movement of the pipe, the mandrel is composed of separate longitudinal sections, forming a cylinder when assembled, and able to move forward and backward. The sections move synchronously in the axial direction and cause the pipe to move along, after which each section is extracted from the pipe to return to its initial position, while the backward motion of the pipe is checked. The use of different variations of the assembly design permits manufacture of pipes with varying wall

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4033715

thickness (from 0.5 to 1.5 mm) and a conical outer surface, while the use of changeable pitch mandrels ensures the production of pipes of varying internal diameter (75, 100, 125, 150, 300 mm) and length (as required). The productivity is up to 30 m/hr. Diagrams, technical characteristics, a description of the assembly and the advantages of its employment are given.

DATE ACQ: 02Apr64 SUB CODE: IE, MA ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ANDREYEV, Georgiy Yakovlevich; SHERZHUKOV, Geliy Yefimovich; SHEVCHENKO, Valentin Yakovlevich; DARDYK, Yakov Iosifovich; KORNIYENKO, M.A., dots., otv. red.; ALYAB'YEV, N.Z., red.

[Manufacture of glass-reinforced plastic pipes] Izgotovlenie stekloplastikovykh trub. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1964. 98 p. (MIRA 17:12)

ACCESSION NR AM5009645 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/

[illegible], Georgiy Yakovlevich; Sherzhukov, Oeliy Yefimovich; Shevchenko, Valentin Yakovlevich, Dardyk, Yakov Iosifovich

Production of glass fiber reinforced plastic pipes (Izgotovleniye steklopластikovykh trub), Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1964, 98 p. illus., biblio, 9,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: glass fiber, reinforced plastic, tube

[illegible] COVERAGE: This book presents the technology of continuous fabrication [illegible] reinforced plastic tubes developed [illegible] Aviation Institute.

The reader can more fully conceive of the newness [illegible] of fabricating glass fiber reinforced plastic tubes from the review of present [illegible] USSR and abroad. At the same time, the book presents information on [illegible] of glass fillers and binders [illegible] of glass [illegible], and promotes innovators.

Card 1/2

L 52088-65

ACCESSION NR AM5009845

TABLE OF CONTENTS[abridged]:

Card 2/2

DARDYMOV, I.B.

A conference on the problem of prophylaxis, cancer treatment and the search for antineoplastic substances made of medicinal raw material from the Far East. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.4 Ser. biol.-med. - nauk no.1:157-158 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

DARDYMOV, I.V.

Analeptic effect of "corconium" during evipal anesthesia in white mice. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol. i sel'khoz.nauki 11 no.11:77-80 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Laboratoriya farmakologii i biokhimii biologicheski aktivnykh veshchestv Instituta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I.M.Sechenova AN SSSR.
(EVIPAL) (SUBERIC ACID) (ANALEPTICS)

DARDYMOV, I. V.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Pharmacological properties of cinchona /korkhoniye/." Riga, 1961. 15 pp; (State Committee of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education of the Council of Ministers Latvian SSR, Riga Med Inst); 300 copies; free; (KL, 7-61 sup, 258)

DARDYMOV, I.V., kapitan med.sluzhby; MATYUKHIN, V.A., kapitan med.sluzhby

Changes in basal metabolism of submarine personnel during the 1st year of service. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 2:51-53 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(METABOLISM) (SUBMARINE MEDICINE)

DARDYMOV, I. V., and SEROV, G. D.

"Adaptation of the Seitz filter to Replace the Bunzen Retort in the Laboratory" - p. 78

Voyenno Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No. 10, 1962

DARDYMOV, I.V.

Effect of ginseng and Eleutherococcus on basal metabolism. Mat. k izuch. zhen'. i drug. lek. rast. Dal'. Vost. no.5:245-248 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Meditsinskaya sluzhba Tikhookeanskogo flota.

DARDYMOV, I.V.; GKR, B.A.

Pharmacology of subecholine (corconium). Farm. i toks. 26 no.6:661-667 N-D '63 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Laboratoriya farmakologii (zav. - prof. M.Ya. Mikhel'son) Institut evolutsionnoy fiziologii imeni I.M. Sechenova AN SSSR.

GOLOLOBOV, A.D., kand. biol. nauk; KOVAL'SKIY, V.V., prof., red.; DARDYRENKO, A.A., red.

[Methodological recommendations on the determination of trace elements in soils, plant and animal organisms] Metodicheskie rekomendatsii po opredeleniiu mikroelementov v pochvakh, rastitel'nykh i zhivotnykh organizmakh. [n.p.] Otdel nauchno-tekhn. informatsii VIZha, 1963. 61 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Koval'skiy).

L 01907-67 T RO/JK

ACC NR: AP6035166 (A) SOURCE CODE: PO/0081/65/019/002/0245/0245

21
B

DARDZINSKI, Krzysztof; Clinic of Infectious Diseases (Klinika Chorob Zakaznych AM), Ostrolenka and District Station of Sanitation and Epidemiology (Powiatowa Stacja Sanitarno-Epidemiologiczna), Lomza

"Clinical Epidemiological Analysis of Mass Outbreak of Food Poisoning with Ice Cream of Staphylococcal Etiology."

Warsaw, Przeglad Epidemiologiczny, Vol 19, No 2, 1965; p 245.

Abstract: Detailed analysis of course of mass outbreak of food poisoning in 86 children and 10 adults from ice cream; 55 had to be hospitalized. Clinical patterns are described. A strain of Staphylococcus was apparently the cause. Presented at the 3rd Scientific Assembly of Polish Epidemiologists and Infectologists, 5-6 Oct 64. [JPRS]

TOPIC TAGS: food sanitation, bacterial disease, epidemiology

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 blg

0921 1556

DARDZHONOV, Tr. St., kandidat na selskostopanskite nauki

Some problems of the growth and development of animals, and the zootechnical practice. Priroda Bulg 11 no. 1:55-59 Ja-F 62.

PALIEV, Khristo; SANDEV, Sasho; DARDZHONOV, Trifon

Technology of drying and its influence on the amino acid composition of skimmed milk and its use in feeding young pigs. Izv Zhivotn nauki 1 no.1:39-46 '64.

1. Institute of Animal Husbandry, Kostinbrod.

DAREBNIK, J., ins.; PISACKA, J.

Determination of the position of a sewer system. Geod kart obzor 9 no.9:252-253 S '63.

1. Svit, n.p., Gottwaldov.

L 36160-66 EWP(e) WH

ACC NR: AP6018079 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0055/65/015/012/0933/0936

AUTHOR: Daricek, T.; Hamal, K.; Novotny, A.; Sochor, V.

ORG: Faculty of Technical and Nuclear Physics, Czech Technical University, Prague

TITLE: The character of oscillation spikes during quasicontinuous operation of a ruby laser

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 15, no. 12, 1965, 933-936 and insert pages 942a and 942b

TOPIC TAGS: ruby laser, threshold energy, laser energy, laser optics

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the quasi-continuous room-temperature operation of a ruby laser with a crystal placed in a spherical cavity and a minimum threshold pumping energy of 48 J. The pulse of stimulated emission lasted 2700 μsec. The character of the spikes was observed and was found to be far from sinusoidal. The authors discuss the results of threshold-energy measurements for other pumping configurations and compare them with results obtained by other authors. The authors thank Professor B. Havelka of Palacky University, Olomouc, for very valuable consultations in optics. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [GC]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 31May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 007/ SOV REF: 003

Card 1/1 MLP

P/022/60/000/008/003/004
A222/A026

AUTHOR: Darecki, S.

TITLE: Third Polish Conference on Transistors

PERIODICAL: Przegląd Telekomunikacyjny, 1960, No. 8, p. 248

TEXT: III Krajowa Konferencja Tranzystorowa (3rd Polish Conference on Transistors) was convened at the Instytut Tele- i Radiotechniczny (Institute of Telecommunications and Radio Engineering) in Warsaw on June, 8 and 9 1960. In convening the conference, the Institute of Telecommunications and Radio Engineering was supported by an Organizational Committee which consisted of representatives of Ministerstwo Przemysłu Ciężkiego (Ministry of Heavy Industry), Zjednoczenie Przemysłu Elektronicznego (Union of Electronic Industries), Sekcja Elektroniki (Electronics Section) of Komitet Łączności Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Communications Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences), Politechnika Warszawska (Warsaw Polytechnic), Instytut Podstawowych Problemów Techniki (Institute of Basic Engineering Problems), Zakład Aparatów Matematycznych PAN (Department of Computers, Polish Academy of Sciences), Fabryka Tranzystorów TEWA (Transistor Plant TEWA), and the Institute of Telecommunications and Radio Engineering. President of the

Card 1/3

Third Polish Conference on Transistors

P/022/60/000/008/003/004
A222/A026

Organizational Committee and Conference was Docent S. Darecki. Twenty reports and 21 communiqués totaling 300 printed pages of A4 paper standard were entered at the conference. Mimeographed copies of reports were mailed to the participants in advance; the papers were only discussed during the conference. Some of the material was printed in the No. 3 - 4 issue of the periodical Postępy Telekomunikacji (Progress in Telecommunications), the rest will be eventually published in pertinent Polish periodicals. The Conference was attended by about 150 persons of about 50 institutions. The four sessions of the Conference were dedicated to following problems: 1) Development and technical progress in the field of semiconductor equipment and considerations of economy (president: Docent S. Darecki); 2) Transistor measurement and standadization (president: Professor W. Rotkiewicz); 3) circuit applications (president: Professor A. Kiliński); 4) General problems and future activity program (president: Doctor Engineer, A. Wojnar). The Conference decided to establish permanent Work Teams on transistors and diodes and assigned institutions to form the particular groups: Group I, technology and transistor materials: IPPT, TEWA; Group II, standardization and transistor measurement: TEWA, ITR, PEWA, ELTRA; Group III, transistor radio equipment: ITR, OBSM of Zegrze; Group IV, transistor device in automation and industrial electronics; Katedra Automatyki i Telemechaniki Politechniki Warszawskiej (Department of Auto-

Card 2/ 3

Third Polish Conference on Transistors

mation and Telemechanics, Warsaw Polytechnic), Katedra Elektroniki Przemysłowej Politechniki Łódzkiej (Department of Industrial Electronics, Łódź Polytechnic); Group V, application of transistors in remote links and computers: Zakład Badań i Studiów Teletechniki (Department of Teletechnical Research and Studies), Katedra Teletechniki Łączeniowej Politechniki Warszawskiej (Department of Link Teletechnics, Warsaw Polytechnic), Instytut Łączności (Institut of Communications), ZAM--PAN, IPPT- Zakład Analogii (Analogy Department, IPPT), IBJ; Group VI, Teletransmission transistor systems: Katedra Urządzeń Teletransmisyjnych Politechniki Warszawskiej (Department of Teletransmission Devices, Warsaw Polytechnic), Instytut Łączności (Institute of Communications), PZT, COBK; Group VII, theory of transistor circuits: Katedra Podstaw Telekomunikacji Politechniki Warszawskiej (Department of Basic Telecommunications, Warsaw Polytechnic), Zakład Elektroniki IPPT (Department of Electronics, IPPT). The outlined purpose of the Work Groups is the evaluation of particular recommendations of the conference, information and experience exchange, arbitration, planning, convention of home and, possibly, foreign conferences etc. The Work Groups were outlined as voluntary bodies of specialists without administrative purposes. A joint Coordination Team was called for to coordinate the work of all groups. Until such time when the Coordination Committee is established, the author is in charge of promoting the decisions of the Conference.

Card 3/3

DARECKI, Stefan, docent

Frequency stabilization; scientific conference, May, 1961, Warsaw. Przegl elektroniki 2 no.5/6:353-355 '61.

1.Redaktor naczelny "Przegladu elektroniki."

DARECKI, Stefan, doc.

Soviet cosmonautics. Przegl telekom 34 no.11:322-324 N '62.

DARECKI, Stefan doc.

Soviet exhibition of achievements in the national economy.
Przegl telekom 34 no.11:345-346 N '62.

1. Instytut Tele- i Radiotechniczny, Warszawa.

DARECKI, Stefan, doc.

Electronic component industry of socialist countries; International Symposium, Warsaw, December 1962. Przegl telekom 35 [i. e. 36] no.2:69 F '63.

DARECKI, Stefan, doc.

Fifteen years of the Publishing Agency of Technical Periodicals of the Central Technical Organization. Przegl telekom 36 no.12:362-363 D '64.

DAREDZHANASHVILI, Sh.D.

Species of oribatid mites (Acari, Oribatei) in the vicinity of Tiflis. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 34 no.2:457-464 My '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

L 23655-66 FBD/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k)/EWA(h) IJP(c) WG:

ACC NR: AP6011820 SOURCE CODE: PO/0019/66/015/001/0163/0166

AUTHOR: Mroziewicz, B.--Mrozievich, B.; Swiderski, J.; Darek, B. 56

ORG: Department of Electronics, IPPT PAN (Zaklad Elektroniki IPPT PAN) 53

TITLE: Polish-made p-n junction gallium arsenide laser 25 B

SOURCE: Archiwum elektrotechniki, v. 15, no. 1, 1966, 163-166

TOPIC TAGS: laser, gallium arsenide laser, electric model, optic model, construction method, pn junction laser

ABSTRACT: The article describes the design and fundamental parameters of a p-n junction gallium arsenide laser, produced at the Department of Electronics of the Institute of Fundamental Problems of Technology, Polish Academy of Sciences. The p-n (laser) was obtained by the diffusion monocrystals zinc and GaAs n-type, with tellurium added to a concentration of $1.8.10^{18}$ atm/cm^3. The contacts for both regions (areas) were produced of gold and nickel. The resistance of the diode in the range of high-voltage currents equaled 0.2 Ω. The density of the threshold current fluctuated depending on the length of the resonator and the state of it's surface mirrors between 4000 A/cm^2 and 16,000

Card 1/2 2

L 23655-66

ACC NR: AP6011820

3

A/cm^2, while the pulse output power (1μs, 100 cps) ranged from 0.8w to 14w. The other parameters of the electric and optical models of the lasers did not differ from the averages presented in the literature. The first positive tests were also conducted for applying these lasers to measuring the parameters of materials of some semiconductors. The authors wish to express their gratitude to Prof. Dr. Eng. W. Rosinski for supervising the study; to Dr. S. Sikorski for developing a method and conducting the orientation in the growth of GaAs crystals; to Magr. Eng. S. Siekierski for his cooperation in the seeding technology; and all other workers of the Department of Electronics who have contributed toward the realization of the laser project. Orig. art. has: 10 figures. [Based on author's abstract] [AM]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Jul65/ ORIG REF: 001/
SOV REF: 001/ OTH REF: 005/

Card 2/2

KUCHINSKIY, I.N.; PYTEL', A.Ya.; ZISMAN, I.F.; GOLIGORSKIY, S.D.; CHEBANYUK, G.M.; ZALEVSKIY, R.O.; RYABINSKIY, V.S.; DARENKOV, A.F.; KHATAVNER, A.I.; SMELOVSKIY, V.P.; BALTER, M.A.

Abstracts. General problems in urology. Urinary bladder. Urologiia 28 no.5:87-95 S-O'63 (MIRA 17:4)

DARENKOV, A.F.

X-ray diagnosis of the changes in lungs and kidneys in acute renal insufficiency. Urologiia. no.5:7-15 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Urologicheskaya klinika (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.Ya.Pytel') II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.

DARENKOV, A.F.

X-ray changes in lungs and kidneys in acute renal insufficiency. Trudy Kish. gos. med. inst. 24:37-43 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Urologicheskaya klinika (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A. Ya. Pytel') 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova).

DARENKOV, A.F.

Artemisol in the treatment of calculi of the upper urinary tract. Urol. i nefr. 30 no.1:56-59 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Urologicheskaya klinika (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.Ya.Pytel') II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.

DARENSKAYA, N.G.

DOMSHLAK, M.P.; DARENSKAYA, N.G.

Comparative effect of different types of ionizing radiations on the animal organism. Itogi nauki.Biol.nauki no.1:149-170 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

37644

S/638/61/003/000/002/005
D296/D307

27.1220

AUTHORS: Darenskaya, N.G., Domshlak, M.P., Koznova, L.B., and Khrushchev, V.G.

TITLE: A γ-ray device with an activity of 32,000 g-equivalent radium (Results of some biological investigations)

SOURCE: Trudy Tashkentskoy konferentsii po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii, v. 3, Tashkent, Izd-vo AN Uzb. SSR, 1961, 63 - 69

TEXT: The authors describe in detail a new powerful γ-ray device: ЭГО-20 (EGO-20) suitable for experimental irradiation of all types of laboratory animals. The device was used to study the biological effects of very large doses of radiation to corroborate reports, according to which exposure to radiation at a higher rate produces less marked biological effects than the same dose administered over a longer period. The device consists of 2 containers, the first of which measures 280 x 140 x 380 cm in size and serves as receptacle for the Co^{60} elements; in this container the elements are assorted, arranged and put into working position in the desired strength and

Card 1/3

order. This part also contains 15 stainless steel tubes, in which the elements can be safely stored in case of accidents. The second container, 400 x 140 x 380 cm, includes an Al cylindrical radiation chamber. 150 standard elements of Co^{60}, of cylindrical shape, 82.5 mm long and 12 mm in diameter, with an activity of 20 ± 25 g - equivalent radium each are used. They are arranged in 15 linear sources in groups of 10, each of which is 100 cm long. The total activity amounts to 32,000 g - equivalent radium. A hydraulic mechanism shifts the elements from storage position into working position in which latter 5, 10 or 15 linear sources can be aimed at the radiation chamber. To decrease the solubility of metallic cobalt the system is filled with distilled water which is never exchanged but periodically filtered free of dust and other contaminations. In the biological experiments 30 dogs, 20 rats and 45 mice were exposed to 15,000, 30,000 and 50,000 r respectively. To compare the biological effect of rays emitted by the old and new device the authors administered the 3 doses mentioned above at a rate of 387-500 and 2000 r/min respectively. The biological effect was assessed by the survival time after the exposure and by the time of onset of convulsions. In dogs no significant difference in the survival time could be observed,
Card 2/3

A γ-ray device with an activity of ...

but rats exposed to the higher rate (2000 r/min) lived 27 hrs. 50 min. compared to an average of 10 hours 27 min. in rats exposed to the lower rate (387-500 r/min). In mice the difference was even more striking: 20 hours 28 min. and 4 hours 26 min. respectively. Convulsions appeared very early in dogs exposed to the lower rate of radiation: after 10 - 20 min. (total dose 15,000 r) and 4 min. (total dose 30,000 r) respectively. Dogs exposed to 2000 r/min showed the first convulsions after 40-45 min. (15,000 r) and 20-40 min. (30,000 r) respectively. In rats and mice the interval between the exposure and the onset of convulsions was about twice as long in animals exposed to the higher rate. These findings are consistent with the report of Pugh and Clugston and suggest that in addition to species -specific features an increase in the rate of administration may cause far reaching changes in the biological effect of high radiation doses. There are 3 figures and 3 tables. The most important English-language reference is: R. Pugh and H. Clugston, Radiation Research, 1, 5, 437-447, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya SSSR (USSR Ministry of Health)

Card 3/3

32759
S/205/61/001/006/019/022
D243/D305

27.2400

AUTHORS: Khrushchev, V.G., Darenskaya, N.G., and Pravdina, G.M.

TITLE: The behavior of mice in a field of γ-radiation

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 6, 1961, 940 - 945

TEXT: The authors studied mouse behavior in a γ-radiation field by a new method. Previous work is briefly surveyed and its limitations indicated, namely: 1) There is little information on the immediate effects of radiation; 2) The qualitative aspect of responses is usually described; 3) High radiation doses were used; and 4) Reactions were studied against a background of active radiation sickness. In the present method the animal chooses water or food from an irradiated or protected site. A special, two-sectioned chamber or organic glass was constructed, the sections being joined by a passage which could be closed when needed. In one chamber, the animals were kept, and in the other, were two symmetrically placed troughs, surrounded by lead shields. A ^{60}Co preparation sited nearby acted as a γ-radiation source, equivalent to 90 mg. equiv. of

Card 1/3

32759
S/205/61/001/006/019/022
D243/D305

The behavior of mice in a field ...

radium. Duration of the animal's stay at the water trough was measured. 70 white mice of 18 - 22 g wt. were subjected to total, cranical or abdominal radiation. Groups of 10 - 20 mice were kept in the chamber constantly, mainly in the first compartment, entering the second for short periods to feed. The acclimatization period was 2-3 weeks. Before irradiation, both troughs were used equally. With total irradiation, observations were carried out over a 70 day period. Irradiation during feeding was 0.0023 rads/sec, the source changing from one trough to the other five times. In cranial and abdominal radiation, observations were carried out over 45 days, after which the animals were killed and autopsied, and 55 days, respectively. The source switched troughs three times, and the radiation rate was 0.35 - 0.45 rads/sec. After irradiation, water intake fell in most cases for 2-3 days, most markedly after cranial irradiation. Then, water was selectively taken at the unirradiated trough. This selectivity occurred after all types of radiation but was commonest after total irradiation; it was shown, moreover, that it begins immediately after radiation commences, i.e. at doses of 1-2 rads. for cranial and abdominal irradiation and 0.001 - 0.05 rads. for total radiation. Experiments were carried out to demon-

Card 2/3

The behavior of mice in a field ...

strate that selectivity was not caused by post-radiation changes in water properties or radical and peroxide compound formation or by light sensations. It is not the result of the damaging action of γ-radiation or mediated via the visual, suprarenal and hypophyseal systems (Ref. 25: J. Garcia and D.J. Kimeldorf, Compar, and Physiol Psychol. 51, 288, 1958). It is suggested that this method can be used to study the reaction of other organs to radiation and to determine threshold doses and individual sensitivity. There are 2 figures and 26 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 16 non-Soviet-bloc.. The four most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: O.D. Hug. Intern. J. Rad. Biology, 1960, Soppl.; D.J. Kimeldorf, J. Garcia and D.O. Rubadeou, Radiation Res. 12, 6, 710, 1960; H.L. Andrews and L.M. Cameron, Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. and Med., 103, 3, 565, 1960; J. Garcia and D.J. Kimeldorf, Radiation Res., 12, 6, 719, 1960.

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1961

Card 3/3

27.1220

39566
S/205/62/002/003/012/015
I021/I221

AUTHOR: Darenskaya, N. G. and Tsypin, A. B.

TITLE: On the relation between radiosensitivity of the nervous system and radiation sickness of animals

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 2, no. 3, 1962, 468–472

TEXT: Sensitivity of the nervous system of male rabbits was measured by means of early responses of biocurrents of the brain after irradiation of the head or the trunk. The animals were shielded with lead blocks 10 cm thick. The dose rate of irradiation of the head was 1.3 r/sec, of the trunk 0.13 r/sec and time of irradiation-5 min. Dose of irradiation of the head—390 r, of the trunk—39 r. Exposure of the animals to whole body irradiation was carried out 30 days after irradiation of head and trunk, the dose rate being 350–326 r/min, the total dose $LD_{50/45}$—500 r. In the majority of cases a depression in the biocurrents was noted as a reaction of the central nervous system to irradiation in some animals during the first 85 seconds in others after this time. No clinical signs of illness were noted after irradiation of head or trunk. Symptoms of radiation sickness appeared 3–5 days after whole body irradiation. It was found that rabbits with greater sensitivity of the nervous system were more resistant to total irradiation than the less sensitive. It is concluded that radiation sensitivity of the nervous system may be used as an indication of resistance to total irradiation. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: August 2, 1961

Card 1/1

27.1220

39459

S/241/62/007/001/001/006
I015/1215

AUTHOR: Domshlak, M. P., Grigor'yev, Yu, G., Darenskaya, N. G., Koznova, L. B., Nevskaya, G.F. Nesterova, V. I. and Tereshchenko, N. Ya.

TITLE: Remote observations on persons subjected to radiotherapy

PERIODICAL: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 7, no. 1, 1962, 10–16

TEXT: A previous report (Domshlak et. al., 1957) dealt with observations on 160 persons who had been subjected to X-ray and gamma-ray therapy 2 to 7 years prior to the study period. The present article is based on observations on 218 persons, aged thirty to sixty, at various intervals (up to 10 years) after having been subjected to radiation. In 41.9% of the cases, the general condition of persons irradiated in the past became worse. On the other hand, no abnormal pressure was noticed, despite the fact that hypertension was a common finding during the irradiation period. Ophthalmological examination did not reveal any changes except those due to aging. Various functional disorders were noticed in the nervous system, including both cortical and sub-cortical disturbances. In some cases, microsymptoms of organic damage of the CNS were present. There is 1 table.

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1961

Card 1/1

L 04237-67 EWT(m) RD/GD

ACC NR: AT6031238 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0001/0019

AUTHOR: Darenskaya, N. G.; Pravdina, G. M.; Khrushchev, V. G. 43 B+/

ORG: none

TITLE: Behavior of living organisms in radiation fields 16

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Doklady, 1965. Povedeniye zhivykh organizmov v polyakh izlucheniy, 1-19

TOPIC TAGS: radiation sensitivity, radiation biologic effect, radiation effect, radiation threshold, irradiation effect, gamma radiation

ABSTRACT: A method is described which makes it possible to measure the reactions of different species of animals to small amounts of radiation emitted at a constant rate, and thus to determine their individual sensitivity to radiation. The method was used to test the radiation sensitivity of mice, rats, guinea pigs, and monkeys. It was found that the animals reacted to very small amounts of radiation: 1—2 r when irradiated in the cephalic or abdominal region, and 0.001—0.05 r when exposed to total-body irradiation. It was also found that the different species developed the ability to sense and avoid the danger zone; thus a drinking

Card 1/2

L 04237-67

ACC NR: AT6031238

bowl kept in a zone of gamma radiation was not used by the animals. Threshold amounts to which animals reacted under total radiation were: 0.0017 r/sec for guinea pigs, 0.0023 r/sec for mice, and 0.0127 r/sec for rats. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [Based on authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 016/ OTH REF: 020/

Card 2/2

L 04239-67 EWT(m) GD/RD

ACC NR: AT6031235 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0001/0037

42
AUTHOR: Gorizontov, P. D.; Darenskaya, N. G.; Domshlak, M. P.; 34
Tsypin, A. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: General problems of the organism's radiation sensitivity 16

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Doklady, 1965. K voprosu ob obshchikh problemakh radiochuvstvitel'nosti organizma, 1-37

TOPIC TAGS: radiation sensitivity, radiation biologic effect, radiation effect

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the overall sensitivity of living organisms of radiation. The following topics are discussed: variations in sensitivity to radiation in different species, variations in sensitivity to radiation in different strains of the same species, age-related differences in sensitivity to radiation, sex-related differences in sensitivity to radiation, seasonal variations in sensitivity to radiation, and variations in individuals of the same species in sensitivity to radiation. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 6 tables.

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 06/SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 134/OTH REF: 017/

ACCESSION NR: AP5005523 S/0205/65/005/001/0072/0076

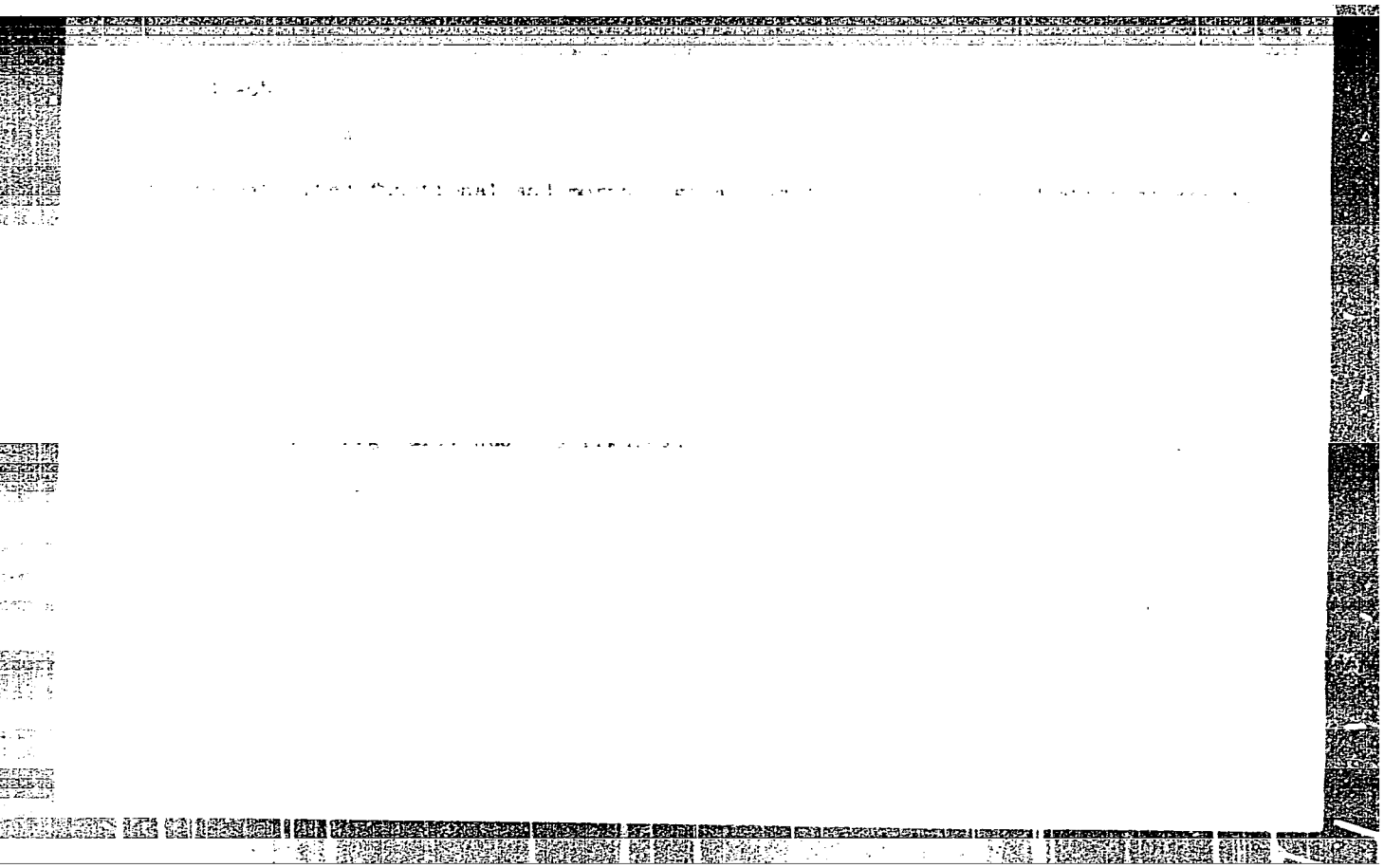
AUTHOR: [illegible]

TITLE: [illegible] irradiation by 510-Mev protons on dogs

SOURCE: Radiotiologiya, v. 5, no. 1, 1965, 72-76

TOPIC TAGS: high energy proton, biological effect, dog

ABSTRACT: Little data has been published on the effect of high-energy protons on larger animals. It is theorized by the authors that the biological effectiveness [illegible] larger animals [illegible] small animals. To test this theory, the authors investigated 12 dogs divided into two groups (6 dogs [illegible]



PRAVDINA, G.M.; DARENSKAYA, N.G.

Comparative radiosensitivity of Vistar rats and nonpedigree rats.
Radiobiologiia 5 no.1:150-151 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

AP6029633 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0007/0033

AUTHOR: Donskiak, N. P.; Duronskaya, N. G.; Khrushchov, V. G.; Koznova, L. B.; Stepanov, S. N. (deceased)

ORG: none

TITLE: X-ray and gamma irradiation in experimental radiobiology

SOURCE: Voprosy obshchey radiobiologii (Problems of general radiobiology). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 7-33

TOPIC TAGS: X-ray irradiation, gamma irradiation, radiobiology, irradiation apparatus, irradiation dosimetry, irradiation effect

ABSTRACT: Materials on radiobiological studies based on literature data and experimentation are presented. The authors evaluate various standard radiobiological experimental methods and try to point out the pathways for future development of experimental methods and techniques. Specific recommendations for conducting experimental investigations include the following. An EGO-2 gamma irradiation unit is considered most effective for irradiation of large and small laboratory animals. X-ray irradiation units are considered effective for investigating large dose irradiation, the RBE of different types of irradiation and subacute irradiation of large and small animals. In conducting experiments designed to induce a 100% death

Card 1/2

L 10279-67
ACC NR: AT6029623

rate of irradiated animals, the selected $LD_{100/30}$ should be 5% higher than the standard dose value to avoid significant fluctuations (± 5%). In evaluating investigation results, it should be noted that change of gamma or x-ray irradiation dose rates within the 15 to 150 r/min range does not seriously affect irradiation action; also, decrease of gamma or X-ray irradiation dose rates below 15 r/min or increase exceeding 2000 r/min weakens the biological radiation effect. For more effective comparison of radiosensitivity, experimental animals should be of the same sex, same weight category and age. In evaluating experimental data the following factors should be taken into consideration: time of year animals were irradiated, radiosensitivity differences of the given animal strain or line, and indices showing the statistical reliability of experimental results. Orig. art. has: 10 tables and 12 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23 Apr66/ ORIG REF: 019/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

L 30277-67 EWT(m) GD
ACC NR: AT6029625 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0063/0089

AUTHOR: Gorizontov, P. D.; Baronskaya, N. G.; Domshlak, M. P.; Tsypin, A. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: General radiosensitivity problems of an organism

SOURCE: Voprosy obshchoy radiobiologii (Problems of general radiobiology). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 63-89

TOPIC TAGS: radiation biologic effect, central nervous system, blood, biologic metabolism, cardiovascular system, biologic secretion

ABSTRACT: The work represents an extensive literature survey covering various aspects of radiosensitivity differences related to animal species, animal species strain or line, age, sex, time of year and individual radiosensitivity. Of these the latter is most complex and varies most widely. Individual radiosensitivity depends primarily on the functional state of the central nervous system, body metabolism, endocrine system, blood and other systems. Study data demonstrate a high correlation between radiosensitivity of an organism and its general state of reactivity at the time of irradiation. Animals displaying resistance to various harmful factors and physical strain by well expressed adaptive responses of the cardiovascular, respiratory, and nervous systems are generally also more radioresistant. The outlook for changing

Card 1/2

L 10277-67

ACC NR: AT6029625 C

radiosensitivity by finding ways to influence the reactivity of an organism appears promising. Orig. art. has: 6 tables and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr66/ ORIG REF: 135/ OTH REF: 017

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6036541 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0136/0136

AUTHOR: Grigor'yev, Yu. G.; Domilak, M. P.; Darenskaya, N. G.; Rayevskaya, S. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Evaluation of radiation hazard and basis for establishing permissible doses of ionizing radiation for cosmonauts flying to the moon [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 136

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic radiation biologic effect, radiation protection, radiation dosimetry, lunar space flight, radiation permissible dose, radiation protection

ABSTRACT: In estimating the potential radiation hazard of a lunar flight, the following factors were considered: 1) the space radiation environment on the lunar trajectory, 2) the combined effect of ionizing radiation and other spaceflight factors on the cosmonaut, 3) the possibility of physical shielding, and 4) the effectiveness of various recommended prophylactic substances. Radiobiological tests showed that the RBE of protons, which constitute the chief radiation hazard, is close to one. Thus it was possible to use experimental and clinical observations of gamma- and x-ray

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6036541

irradiation to evaluate the space radiation hazard on brief flights. Experimental studies on large laboratory animals were used to establish a basis for permissible doses during lunar flight. This method permitted evaluation of the character and degree of radiation injuries from gamma and proton irradiation in the dose range to be encountered during lunar flight. In addition, clinical observations of people subjected to local irradiation for cancer treatment were analyzed. A classification of regulated doses for brief spaceflights was made on the basis of this material. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06, 18, 22 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

L 03781-67 EWT(m) GD

ACC NR: AT6029629 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0150/0157

AUTHOR: Volokhova, N. A.; Gubin, V. A.; Darenskaya, N. G.; Koznova, L. B.; Korchenkin, V. I.; Nevskaya, G. F.; Sedov, V. V.

47
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Peculiarities of clinical manifestations of radiation sickness in rhesus monkeys during gamma-ray irradiation

SOURCE: Voprosy obshchey radiobiologii (Problems of general radiobiology). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 150-157

TOPIC TAGS: ~~irradiation~~ radiation biologic effect, monkey, dog, ionizing radiation, ~~hematologic effect~~ hematology

ABSTRACT: A comprehensive clinical examination of gamma-irradiated monkeys was conducted, and the data were compared with results of similar examinations of dogs. Seventeen monkeys (Macaca rhesus) of both sexes, weighing 2.0 to 4.0 kg, were subjected to gamma irradiation from an EGO-2 apparatus with a dose rate of 357—313 r/min. Prior to irradiation, all monkeys had been under clinical observation for 2—3 weeks. Eleven of the 14 monkeys irradiated with 300 r died (average duration of life 16.5 days), while two of the 3 monkeys irradiated with 350 r died (29.5 and 36.2 days after irradiation). Both groups of gamma-

Card 1/3

irradiated monkeys were considered together, since the clinical manifestations of radiation sickness were similar in both groups. Experimental data were compared with data from analogous dog experiments, using a 300-r dose of gamma rays, and no essential differences in the radiation effect were noted between the two species. However, the spread of life durations in monkeys (6.5—36.2 days) was wider than for dogs (11.5--18.5 days). The primary reaction to radiation was more pronounced and developed more rapidly in monkeys than in dogs. The primary radiation reaction was absent in 2 out of 17 monkeys, as compared with 18 out of 28 dogs. Furthermore, seven monkeys experienced severe primary radiation reactions, while none of the dogs did. In the first 10—11 days after irradiation, no essential differences were noted between the temperature reactions of monkeys and dogs. However, by the time of death dogs had elevated body temperatures (average 1.5C above normal), whereas monkeys' temperatures had fallen considerably below normal. Symptoms of radiation sickness appeared later (15—18 days after irradiation) and developed more gradually in monkeys than in dogs (7—12 days). Autonomic dysfunction is considered responsible for the lability of symptoms in monkeys in the early postradiation period. This hypothesis is substantiated by the considerable variations in blood pressure, the unstable heart rhythm, etc. Hematopoietic changes in monkeys in response to radiation had a phase character, demonstrating the different course of the radiation reaction in different

L 03781-67

ACC NR: AT6029629

types of cells. Since blood regeneration occurred even in monkeys dying after 30—36 days, it was concluded that blood changes were not the primary factor in animal deaths. The lower lethal dose values encountered in these experiments are partially explained by differing experimental conditions, but require further study. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr66/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 006
ATD PRESS: 5064

Card 3/3

L 04625-67 EWT(m) GD

ACC NR: AT6029632 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0235/0241

AUTHOR: Darenskaya, N. G.; Derbeneva, N. I.; Nefedov, Yu. G.; Ryzhov, N. I.; Seraya, V. N.; Domshlak, M. P. (Professor)

ORG: none

TITLE: The RBE of high-energy protons

SOURCE: Voprosy obshchey radiobiologii (Problems of general radiobiology). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 235-241

TOPIC TAGS: proton, radiation biologic effect, dog, rat, mouse, relative biologic efficiency

ABSTRACT: The RBE of 510-, 240-, and 126-Mev protons was studied in comparative experiments with dogs, rats, and mice. A proton flux generated by the OIYaI synchrocyclotron at Dubna was used. Polyethylene and lead absorbers were used to decrease proton energies from 660 Mev, at the same time increasing the beam diameter to enable irradiation of large animals. The dose rate varied from 0.3—1.5 rad/sec. Rats and mice were irradiated in a rotating chamber and dogs were irradiated from two sides in order to equalize the dose distribution. RBE values were determined during both single and multiple irradiation: during multiple irradiation dogs were exposed 8—19 times in the course of 2—5 weeks for total doses of 200-690 rad, and rats were exposed 20 times in the course of 4 weeks for total doses of 750 and 1115 rad. Single

Card 1/3

proton doses amounted to 136—550 rad for dogs and 100—1200 rad for rats and mice. It was observed that irradiation of dogs with small doses of protons altered their immunological reactivity, as indicated by the depressed phagocytic activity of neutrophils in the first days after irradiation. In proton-irradiated dogs a decrease in oxidative processes was also noted; CO_2 liberation and oxygen consumption dropped 35—50% shortly after irradiation and remained depressed until the animal died or until most radiation sickness symptoms disappeared. Experimental results showed the same periods of appearance of various symptoms of radiation sickness (such as increased temperature, diarrhea, changes in peripheral blood, etc.) for proton- and gamma-irradiated dogs (except that dogs irradiated once with 510-Mev protons developed symptoms somewhat earlier). RBE values for protons in the energy range indicated were based on comparison of percentage survival, duration of life of surviving animals, severity of individual symptoms and results of laboratory tests. It was concluded that the RBE for dogs during multiple irradiation with 510- and 126-Mev protons is 1.0. For single irradiation, the RBE is 1.15 for 510- and 240-Mev protons, and 1 for 126-Mev protons. It should be noted that these RBE determinations are made on the basis of direct radiation effects, and may have to be altered for long-term radiation effects. Analogous experiments were conducted with white rats weighing 180—220 g and mice weighing 18—22 g. It was found that the RBE of 510-, and 240-, and 126-Mev protons for rats was 0.75, 0.73 and 0.69, respectively, based on the $LD_{50/30}$. The RBE based on the $LD_{100/30}$ was 0.75 for 510-Mev protons, and 0.79 for 240- and 126-Mev protons. For mice the RBE value for 126-Mev protons was set

L 04625-67
ACC NR: AT6029632

at 0.7. The difference in RBE values obtained for small and large animals is considerable, and indicates the danger of extrapolating data from small animals for study of the spaceflight radiation hazard to man. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 5063

Card 3/3

L 11275-67 EWT(1)/ SCTB DD/DA

ACC NR: AT6029633 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0242/0254

AUTHOR: Lebedinskiy, A. V. (deceased); Nefedov, Yu. G.; Domshlak, M. P.; Klimanskaya, N. N.; Moskalev, Yu. I.; Ryzhov, N. I.; Doronskaya, N. G.; Bibikova, A. F.; Ganshina, A. K.; Lobodov, B. I.; L'vitsyna, G. M.; Shashkov, I. F.; Dorbonova, N. I.; Gerasimova, G. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Model investigations of cosmic radiation biologic effect

SOURCE: Voprosy obshchey radiobiologii (Problems of general radiobiology). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 242-254

TOPIC TAGS: dog, rat, induced radiation effect, cosmic radiation biologic effect, proton radiation biologic effect, relative biologic efficiency

ABSTRACT: With space flights of longer duration, cosmic rays, radiation belts and solar flares present an increasing danger to astronauts. However, relatively little is known of the biologic effect of cosmic radiation and its components, particularly high energy protons. In the present study the RBE of high energy protons was compared in large laboratory animals (dogs) and small laboratory animals (rats) to determine possible RBE differences. In a series of experiments groups of dogs were irradiated with high energy protons and X-irradiation (or gamma irradiation) in fractional and

Card 1/2

L 11275-67

ACC NR: AT6029633 0

single doses of 250 to 650 rads; groups of rats (Wistar line) were also irradiated in fractional and single doses of 300 to 1200 rads. A synchrocyclotron was used for proton irradiation (510 Mev, field diameter 40 cm, dose rate of 1 rad/sec). Clinical symptoms, histological investigations, EEG data, mean survival periods, and post mortem examinations served as indices. Results show that with fractional dose irradiation of dogs, the RBE of proton irradiation (510 Mev) and X-irradiation (180 kv) is the same (1.0). With fractional irradiation of rats, the RBE of proton irradiation is 0.8. With single dose irradiation of dogs, the RBE of protons is 1.15 compared to gamma irradiation. With single dose irradiation of rats, the RBE of protons is 0.75 compared to gamma irradiation. No conclusions are drawn. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 jb

DARENSKIKH, M.

Layer of gravel in place of a strainer in inlet chambers. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 5 no.1:17-18 '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Nachal'nik fil'troval'noy stantsii Chelyabinskogo vodoprovoda.
(Water--Purification)

ALEKSEYEV, A.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: IVANOV, A.D.; LEBEDEV, B.F.; DARENSKIKH, P.V.; BABKIN, N.I.; MEL'NIKOV, V.G.; NIKITIN, V.V.; MUKHAMEDOV, K.A.

Automatic welding of the cylindrical part of a decomposer shell. Avtom. svar. 14 no.8:78-82 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Trest "Uralstal'konstruktsiya.
(Electric welding)
(Aluminum industry--Equipment and supplies)

DARENSKIY, A.

The hat block. Mest. prom. i khud. promys. 3 no.8:29 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Hats)

DARINSKIY, Anatoliy Viktorovich, dots., red.; SMIRNOVA, N.P., red.; KOVALENKO, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Reader on the geography of foreign countries; textbook for teachers] Khrestomatiia po geografii zarubezhnykh stran; posobie dlia uchitelei. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1960. 377 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(Geography)

DARENSKIY, D.I.

Acute thrombosis of the internal carotid artery producing embolism of the middle cerebral artery. Khirurgiia no.2:69-70 F '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Embolism) (Thrombosis) (Carotid artery)

DARENSKIY, D.I.

Epidural hematomas in cranial trauma. Khirurgiia no.7:66-71 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:10)

(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE,
hematoma, epidural, traum.)
(HEAD, wounds and injuries,
causing epidural hematoma)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,
head, causing epidural hematoma)

DARENSKIY, D.I.

Primary tunelisation of the urethra in rupture of its membraneous-prostatic segment. Urologiia 21 no.2:53-54 Ap-Je '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(URETHRA, rupture,
surg., tunelisation (Rus))

DARENSKIY, D. I. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "The acute stage of closed craniocerebral lesions. (Clinical experimental study)" Omsk, 1957. 22 pp (Omsk State Med Inst im M. I. Kalinin), 200 copies (KL, 4-58, 86)

DARENSKIY, D.I. (Sretensk)

Rare late complications of closed wounds of the brain. Vop. neirokhir. 21 no.1:54-56 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:3)
(BRAIN, wounds and inj.
rare remote compl. of closed inj.)

DARENSKIY, D.I.

Air embolism under experimental and clinical conditions. Khirurgiia 36 no.9:111-115 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(EMBOLISM)